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AUTHOR Haynes, James H.
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ABSTRACT

Enrollment trends at 27 historically black and 33 predominately white state-supported colleges from 1976 to 1982 were analyzed to determine if there are any major trends that jeopardize the continued existence of these black institutions. Data on 17 states and 60 institutions were collected through the U.S. Office of Civil Rights (OCR). The states were divided into three regions: southern (12 states), midwestern (2 states), and northern (3 states). An overall 11% decline in student enrollment occurred at historically black colleges between 1976 and 1982, while predominately white colleges experienced a 4% increase in student enrollment. While black colleges experienced a 5% increase in white enrollment during the period, the increase did not offset the decline in black student enrollment. Predominately white colleges, experienced a 21% increase in black students and a 3% increase in white students. Recommendations include: OCR should examine state desegregation plans with the view that enrollment quotas are detrimental to historically black colleges; and states should emphasize methods for increasing the enrollment of whites at historically black state-supported colleges. A list of colleges and statistical tables are appended. (SW)

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The Impact of Desegregation on Enrollments at Historically Black and Predominately White State Supported Institutions

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Presented by:
James H. Haynes, Ph. D.

at the

Second National Conference on Black Student Retention in Higher Education

November, 1986

The Impact of Desegregation on Enrollments at Historically Black and Predominately White State Supported Institutions

Introduction

Desegregation, as it pertains to higher education has become a major issue of concern during the past sixteen (16) years. The federal courts have been instrumental in deciding court cases that have had profound implications for higher education. One such case, Adams vs. Richardson, started in 1969 when a black student, Kenneth Adams, brought a law suit against then Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), Eliott Richardson, on the basis that HEW gave assistance to institutions that practiced, as a policy, legal segregation.

The District Court found for Mr. Adams. The case was later appealed in the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals found that the HEW was guilty of failing to enforce Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which declares that all forms of racial discrimination are prohibited in programs receiving federal funds. The law further states that any recipient failing to comply with the law should cease from receiving federal assistance immediately.

Subsequent to the above decision, the Office of Civil Rights of HEW received orders to proceed in forcing state agencies to develop plans for desegregation of their schools. Specifically, the Office of Civil Rights (OCR) issued orders to ten states--namely Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

As one examines these events and other events that occurred during this time, a pattern began to evolve. That is, desegregation (Egerton, 1975) in higher education began to resemble what had happened in the public schools: blacks were losing institutions, identity, and influence. In fact, Thomas and McPartland (1984) emphasized in their article a quote by Elias Blake asserting that "contrary to the language in Adams regarding the preservation and enhancement of black colleges, many representatives of these college have noted that the extensive emphasis on desegregation, the manner in which desegregation has been implemented, and more recently, the cutbacks in financial aid, have done more to inhibit than to enhance black colleges."

Although the total number of blacks attending college increased in the late 1960's and early 1970's, a large percentage of these blacks enrolled in predominately white institutions. In fact, of the sixty institutions studied in this report, the enrollment at predominately white schools consisted of 39% Black students.

Thomas and McPartland (1984) found that while the enrollment of blacks increased at both public and private predominately white four-year colleges, predominately black four-year colleges experienced a decline in freshmen enrollees in both the public and private sectors. The decline which prevailed at black institutions was not only the result of fewer black students, but the enrollment of white students in black colleges also declined between 1976 and 1978. David Webster (1981) found that well educated black students from affluent backgrounds, whose fathers had high status occupations, tended to attend predominately white colleges. This brings us then to the problem.

The Problem

Research, to date, appears to suggest that while the representation of blacks in higher education from 1976-1982 increased, an overwhelming majority of these students tended to enroll in predominately white institutions. Much of the trend appears to be a direct result of strategies implemented to desegregate higher educational institutions in selected states. If the disparity in students enrolling in selected institutions is allowed to continue, the future of historically black state-supported institutions is jeopardized.

The Purpose

The purpose of this paper, therefore, is to analyze the enrollment trends at historically black and predominately white state-supported institutions from 1976-1982, to determine if there are any significant trends which jeopardize the continued existence of historically black state-supported institutions of higher education.

Methodology

Data were collected through the United States Office of Civil Rights (OCR). The data were stored in documents compiled annually by OCR.

The sample used in this study consisted of seventeen (17) states and sixty (60) institutions (see Table 1). The states were further divided into three regions consisting of: Southern region with twelve (12) states; Mid-western region with two (2) states; and a Northern region with three (3) states. The sample studied consisted of twenty-

seven (27) historically black institutions and thirty-three (33) predominately white institutions. All institutions were defined as stated-supported public institutions.

A computer program was developed using the Digital "Rainbow" micro-computer for analyzing the data. Percentage of total enrollment by race was compiled for each institution (by institution, state, region, and total).

Since the event of enrollment under investigation occurred prior to the initiation of this investigation, ex-post facto research is necessary. Kerlinger (1973) stated that "despite its weaknesses, much ex-post facto research must be done in education simply because many research problems in the social sciences and education do not lend themselves to experimental inquiry."

The data were analyzed using simple percentage analysis on the Digital "Rainbow" micro computer. For ease of interpretation, percentages were rounded to the nearest whole.

The Results

This section is divided into three major subsections. The first subsection involves an analysis of Table 2 which contains the percent black/white enrollment at predominately white or black institutions from 1976 through 1982 by state. The second subsection (Table 3) includes an analysis of the percent enrollment of blacks and whites at historically black and predominately white institutions by region from 1976-1982. The third subsection (Table 4) represents an aggregation of all regions in determining the significance of the percent enrollment of blacks and whites at historically black and predominately white institutions between 1976-1982.

In reviewing Table 2, it is significant to note that most states continue to have an extremely high overall enrollment of black students at historically black colleges; in eleven instances, the enrollment of blacks at black colleges entailed more than 90% of the total enrollment. A few exceptions are noted. In West Virginia, West Virginia State College, which is historically a black college, the enrollment is currently around 22% black and 78% white. Lincoln University in Missouri, listed also as historically black, has an enrollment that is 44% black and 56% white; this trend remained constant from 1976 to 1982 , i.e., a majority white enrollment.

The most crucial finding in Table 2 as it relates to the enrollment of black and white students at historically black colleges is that the average enrollment for years 1976 through 1982 remained overwhelmingly black at the majority of institutions. The enrollments of white students at historically black colleges during these years went from 11% of the total student enrollment in 1976 to 13% in 1982.

Also in Table 2, it is interesting to note that ten (10) predominately white institutions reported enrollment figures that revealed over 90% of the total enrollment was white. Please note, however, that in most states, e.g., Maryland (from 9% in 1976 to 10% in 1982), there existed a steady increase in the enrollment of blacks at predominately white institutions. This trend also existed in Florida, Alabama, Virginia, Georgia, Texas, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Missouri. In Mississippi, the enrollment of blacks increased from 1976 to 1980 at an average rate of 14.83%. However, from 1980 to 1982, the enrollment declined 11%.

Overall, when reviewing Table 2, it is evident that between 1976 and 1982 the percent enrollment of blacks at predominately white institutions exceeded the percent enrollment of whites at historically black institutions in the majority of cited cases.

Table 3 reveals that in the Southern region, there existed between 1976 and 1982 a steady decrease in the percent enrollment of blacks at black institutions (94% in 1978 to 88% in 1982). The enrollment of whites at black institutions went from a low of 6% in 1978 to 12% in 1982. The percent total of black enrollment at predominately white institutions went from 7% in 1976 to 9% in 1982. However, the data reveal that the total average percent of black and white students enrolled at predominately white and historically black institutions (respectively) remained about the same, i.e., somewhere around 8%.

In the Northern region, Table 3 reveals that the percent enrollment of blacks at historically black institutions went from 80% in 1976 to 91% in 1982. However, the percent total white enrollment at historically black institutions went from a high of 20% in 1976 to a low of 9% in 1982. The percent black and white enrollments at predominately white institutions remained steady at 8% and 92%, respectively.

In the Midwestern region, Table 3 reveals that the percent black enrollment at historically black institutions went from a high of 64% in 1976 to a low of 50% in 1982. Conversely, the percent white enrollment at historically black institutions increased from a low of 36% to a high of 50% in 1982. However, the percent enrollment of blacks and whites at predominately white institutions remained steady at around 5% and 95%, respectively.

The Midwestern and Southern region tended to exhibit similar patterns of enrollments, i.e., while the percent enrollment of blacks at historically black institutions tended to decrease between 1976 and 1982, the percent enrollment of whites, on the other hand, tended to increase. The Northern states showed a trend in the opposite direction. In all three regions, the percent enrollment of blacks and whites at predominately white institutions remained steady without significant, if any, fluctuation (see Table 4 for further explanation).

There existed an overall 11% decline in student enrollment at historically black institutions between 1976-1982 while, on the other hand, predominately white institutions experienced a 4% increase in student enrollment. It is also interesting to note that although historically black institutions experienced a 5% increase in white enrollment between 1976-1982, the increase was not substantial enough to off-set the decline in black student enrollment.

The predominately white institutions, on the other hand, experienced a substantial increase in black students between 1976-1982. In fact, the enrollment of black students went from 38,540 in 1976 to 46,631 in 1982; an increase of 21%. A small increase in white students (3%) also occurred in predominately white institutions from 1976-1982.

Discussion, Conclusion, and Recommendations

The purpose of this paper was to analyze the enrollment of black/white students at historically black and predominately white state-supported institutions from 1976 to 1982 to determine if there are any significant patterns or trends which may ultimately lead to the demise of historically black institutions.

The findings in this study are consistent with past studies in that the results show a steady decline, in most instances, in the percent enrollment of blacks at historically black institutions. The study by Thomas and McPartland (1984) supports this result. Although, the percent enrollment of whites at historically black institutions increased between 1976 and 1982, the percent increase was not enough to off-set the decrease in black students. Consequently, it is concluded that the overall enrollment of students at historically black colleges declined from 1976-1982. If this trend continues, the destiny of state-supported historically black institutions is jeopardized.

Predominately white institutions appear to experience very little trouble in attracting well qualified black (Webster, 1981) students. Yet, with the advent of the desegregation movement, emphasis appears to have been placed on getting blacks enrolled at predominately white institutions rather than have the concurrent effect of having whites enroll at historically black colleges. It is, therefore, implicit in this statement and in the results as presented in this paper and past research, that desegregation has occurred at the expense of historically black state-supported institutions.

These results have serious implications for student retention at historically black institutions. Black institutions will not have to worry about retaining students if students are failing to enroll in these select institutions. The data suggest that the enrollment of students at historically black colleges is declining at a steady rate. If the trend is allowed to continue, then we will eventually experience a phasing out of these institutions.

If states, such as Maryland, continue to place emphasis in their plans for desegregating higher education on enrollment goals/quotas at predominately white institutions and historically black colleges, then we will continue to see declines in black students attending historically black colleges as supported by this research. We will continue to see predominately white colleges aggressively recruiting able black students, (who, in many instances, would have ordinarily attended historically black institutions) in order to meet state mandated enrollment goals. We do not, however, observe a substantial increase in whites enrolling at historically black institutions, despite the enrollment goals. As stated previously, the slight increase in white enrollment at historically black colleges from 1976-1982 was not substantial enough to off-set the decline in black student enrollment at the same institutions.

If this trend is allowed to continue, we could eventually observe the extinction of historically black state-supported institutions. To counter this destiny, the following recommendations are offered.

1. The Office of Civil Rights examine, again, State plans for desegregating higher education with the open view that enrollment quotas/goals are detrimental to historically black colleges.

2. States should emphasize methods for increasing the enrollment of whites at historically black state-supported institutions.

3. The Office of Civil Rights mandates that state agencies develop plans for eliminating the gross discrepancies that exist between historically black colleges and predominately white state-supported institutions.

4. If it is determined that the crisis of declining enrollment now faced by many state-supported historically black colleges is the result of past neglect, then state agencies should develop legitimate plans for elimination of the inequities. This, of course, assumes that the quality of education should not vary significantly within a state from institution to institution despite its origin.

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APPENDICES

TABLE I
INSTITUTIONS BY STATE AND RACIAL ORIGIN

State	Institution	Racial Origin
Alabama		
	Alabama A&M University	Black
	Alabama State University	Black
	University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa	White
	University of Alabama at Birmingham	White
Delaware		
	University of Delaware	White
	Delaware State University	Black
Florida		
	Florida A&M University	Black
	Florida State University	White
	University of Florida	White
	University of South Florida	White
Georgia		
	Savannah State College	Black
	Fort Valley State College	Black
	Albany State College	Black
	Georgia State University	White
	University of Georgia	White
	Valdosta State College	White
Kentucky		
	University of Kentucky	White
	Kentucky State University	Black
Louisiana		
	Louisiana State	White
	Southern University	Black
	Southwestern Louisiana	White
	Grambling State University	Black
Maryland		
	Morgan State University	Black
	University of Maryland (College Park)	White
	Towson State	White
	Coppin State	Black

TABLE I
INSTITUTIONS BY STATE AND RACIAL ORIGIN
(Cont'd)

State	Institution	Racial Origin
Mississippi		
	Mississippi State University	White
	Alcorn State University	Black
	Mississippi Valley State University	Black
	Delta State University	White
	Jackson State University	Black
Missouri		
	Lincoln University	Black
	Central Missouri State University	White
	University of Missouri-St. Louis	White
North Carolina		
	Fayetteville State	Black
	North Carolina A&T University	Black
	University of North Carolina at Asheville	White
	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	White
	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	White
Oklahoma		
	University of Oklahoma	White
	Oklahoma State University	White
	Oklahoma State University (Oklahoma City)	White
	Langston University	Black
Pennsylvania		
	Temple University	White
	Pennsylvania State University	White
	Cheyney State University	Black
South Carolina		
	University of South Carolina	White
	South Carolina State College	Black
Tennessee		
	University of Tennessee	White
	Tennessee State University	Black

TABLE I
INSTITUTIONS BY STATE AND RACIAL ORIGIN
(Cont'd)

State	Institution	Racial Origin
Texas		
	Texas A&M University	White
	University of Texas	White
	Prairie View A&M University	Black
	Texas Southern University	Black
	University of Houston	White
Virginia		
	University of Virginia	White
	Virginia State College	Black
	Norfolk State University	Black
	Virginia Commonwealth University	White
West Virginia		
	University of West Virginia	White
	West Virginia State University	Black

TABLE 2
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY STATE

INSTITUTION	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
ALABAMA										
Alabama A&M Univ.	2	2,735	90	2,452	92	2,656	84	2,589	82	87
	5	292	10	217	8	506	16	572	18	13
Total		3,027		2,669		3,162		3,161		
Alabama State Univ.	2	3,198	100	3,923	100	3,565	100	3,535	100	100
	5	8	0	8	0	3	0	5	0	0
Total		3,206		3,931		3,568		3,540		
Univ. of Alabama (Main Campus)	2	1,086	9	1,412	11	1,731	12	1,325	10	11
	5	11,548	91	11,495	89	12,341	88	11,310	90	89
Total		12,634		12,907		14,072		12,635		
Univ. of Alabama at Birmingham	2	1,613	21	1,880	22	1,953	22	2,125	23	22
	5	6,113	79	6,534	78	7,035	78	7,064	77	78
Total		7,726		8,414		8,988		9,189		
B Total	2	5,933	95	6,375	96	6,221	92	6,124	91	93
	5	300	5	225	4	509	8	577	9	7
W Total	2	2,699	15	3,292	17	3,684	17	3,450	17	16
	5	17,661	85	18,029	83	19,376	83	18,374	83	84

Code: B = Black Institution(s)
W = White Institution(s)
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5 = White Enrollment

TABLE 2
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY STATE
(Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
DELAWARE										
Delaware State Univ.	2	1,183	69	1,177	74	1,173	77	1,215	77	74
	5	540	31	421	26	350	23	357	23	26
Total		1,723		1,598		1,523		1,572		
Univ. of Delaware	2	439	3	439	3	403	3	388	3	3
	5	12,701	97	12,794	97	13,125	97	12,916	97	97
Total		13,140		13,233		13,528		13,304		
FLORIDA										
Florida A&M Univ.	2	4,375	91	4,411	93	4,499	93	3,761	94	93
	5	420	9	311	7	350	7	226	6	7
Total		4,795		4,722		4,849		3,987		
Florida State Univ.	2	1,162	8	1,511	10	1,455	9	1,211	8	9
	5	13,314	92	13,481	90	14,083	91	14,771	92	91
Total		14,476		14,992		15,538		15,982		
Univ. of Florida	2	1,002	5	1,222	6	1,281	6	1,387	6	6
	5	19,051	95	20,747	94	22,029	94	22,160	94	94
Total		20,053		21,969		23,310		23,547		

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TABLE 2
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY STATE
(Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
FLORIDA (Cont'd)										
Univ. of South Florida	2	787	5	823	5	781	5	750	4	5
	5	15,352	95	15,342	95	16,076	95	16,094	96	95
Total		16,139		16,165		16,857		16,844		
W Total	2	2,951	6	3,556	7	3,517	6	3,348	6	6
	5	47,717	94	49,570	93	52,188	94	53,025	94	94
GEORGIA										
Savannah State College	2	2,195	91	1,836	93	1,326	81	1,454	73	85
	5	212	9	134	7	307	19	544	27	15
Total		2,407		1,970		1,633		1,998		
Ft. Valley State College	2	1,524	92	1,593	93	1,491	93	1,375	92	93
	5	124	8	117	7	120	7	117	8	7
Total		1,648		1,710		1,611		1,492		
Albany State College	2	2,103	97	1,605	97	1,414	94	1,534	88	94
	5	72	3	51	3	84	6	216	12	6
Total		2,175		1,656		1,498		1,750		

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TABLE 2
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY STATE
(Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
				GEORGIA (Cont'd)						
Georgia State Univ.	2	2,053	16	2,295	18	2,517	20	2,485	20	19
	5	10,551	84	10,360	82	10,295	80	10,039	80	81
Total		12,604		12,655		12,812		12,524		
Valdosta State College	2	484	13	466	12	478	12	629	14	13
	5	3,376	87	3,471	88	3,497	88	3,898	86	87
Total		3,860		3,937		3,975		4,527		
Univ. of Georgia	2	605	4	747	4	757	5	1,008	5	5
	5	15,909	96	15,968	96	15,896	95	17,658	95	95
Total		16,514		16,715		16,653		18,666		
B Total	2	5,822	93	5,034	94	4,231	89	4,363	84	90
	5	408	7	302	6	511	11	877	16	10
W Total	2	3,142	11	3,508	11	3,752	12	4,122	13	12
	5	29,836	89	29,799	89	29,688	88	31,595	89	88

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TABLE 2
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY STATE
(Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
KENTUCKY										
Kentucky State Univ.	2	1,284	60	1,192	71	1,012	67	823	55	63
	5	858	40	489	29	492	33	674	45	37
Total		2,142		1,681		1,504		1,497		
Univ. of Kentucky	2	484	3	497	3	601	4	564	3	3
	5	16,748	97	15,332	97	16,075	96	15,909	97	97
Total		17,232		15,829		16,676		16,473		
LOUISIANA										
Southern Univ. (Baton Rouge)	2	7,366	97	6,658	99	6,708	99	7,063	99	99
	5	222	3	94	1	62	1	49	1	1
Total		7,588		6,752		6,770		7,112		
Grambling State Univ.	2	3,638	100	3,261	100	3,215	100	3,495	100	100
	5	16	0	3	0	12	0	16	0	0
Total		3,654		3,264		3,227		3,511		

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TABLE 2
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY STATE
(Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
LOUISIANA (Cont'd)										
Louisiana State	2	663	4	914	5	1,346	7	1,469	7	6
	5	17,120	96	17,473	95	18,986	93	19,706	93	94
Total		17,783		18,387		20,332		21,175		
Univ. of Southwestern Louisiana	2	1,596	16	1,608	16	1,783	17	1,860	17	17
	5	8,682	84	8,311	84	8,452	83	9,120	83	83
Total		10,278		9,919		10,235		10,980		
B Total	2	11,004	98	9,919	99	9,923	99	10,558	99	99
	5	238	2	97	1	74	1	65	1	1
W Total	2	2,259	10	2,522	11	3,129	12	3,329	12	11
	5	25,802	90	25,784	89	27,438	88	28,826	88	89
MARYLAND										
Morgan State Univ.	2	4,539	97	3,756	97	3,835	97	3,705	96	97
	5	156	3	126	3	105	3	173	4	3
Total		4,695		3,882		3,940		3,878		

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TABLE 2
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY STATE
(Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
MARYLAND (Cont'd)										
Coppin State	2	1,788	92	2,132	97	1,925	97	1,802	97	96
	5	156	8	77	3	53	3	49	3	4
Total		1,944		2,209		1,978		1,851		
Univ. of Maryland (College Park)	2	2,026	8	2,179	8	2,204	9	2,105	8	9
	5	22,187	92	23,532	92	22,769	91	23,125	92	91
Total		24,213		25,711		24,973		25,230		
Towson State	2	914	10	1,182	12	1,106	12	1,116	12	11
	5	8,341	90	9,091	88	8,483	88	8,081	88	89
Total		9,255		10,273		9,589		9,197		
B Total	2	6,327	94	5,888	97	5,760	97	5,507	97	96
	5	2,182	6	203	3	158	3	222	3	4
W Total	2	2,940	9	3,361	10	3,310	10	3,221	10	10
	5	30,528	91	32,623	90	31,252	90	31,206	90	90

Code: B = Black Institution(s)
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TABLE 2
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY STATE
(Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
				MISSISSIPPI						
Alcorn State Univ.	2	2,347	100	2,116	97	2,203	97	2,018	96	97
	5	8	0	68	3	78	3	74	4	3
Total		2,355		2,184		2,281		2,092		
Jackson State Univ.	2	5,920	96	5,293	99	5,185	98	6,088	97	97
	5	220	4	76	1	116	2	203	3	3
Total		6,140		5,369		5,301		6,291		
Mississippi Valley State Univ.	2	3,114	99	2,407	100	2,166	100	2,798	99	100
	5	15	1	5	0	4	0	20	1	0
Total		3,129		2,412		2,170		2,818		
Mississippi State Univ.	2	1,014	10	1,180	12	1,319	12	750	8	11
	5	9,073	90	8,741	88	9,243	88	8,991	92	89
Total		10,087		9,921		10,562		9,741		
Delta State Univ.	2	345	16	466	17	623	21	286	15	17
	5	1,766	84	2,248	83	2,310	79	1,664	85	83
Total		2,111		2,714		2,933		1,950		
B Total	2	11,381	99	9,816	98	9,554	98	10,904	98	98
	5	243	1	149	2	198	2	297	2	2
W Total	2	1,359	13	1,646	15	1,942	17	1,036	11	14
	5	10,839	87	10,989	85	11,553	83	10,655	89	86

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TABLE 2
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY STATE
(Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
MISSOURI										
Lincoln Univ.	2	821	46	807	44	1,012	46	951	41	44
	5	983	54	1,044	56	1,172	54	1,377	59	56
Total		1,804		1,851		2,184		2,328		
Central Missouri State Univ.	2	355	5	535	7	577	7	583	7	6
	5	6,979	95	7,382	93	7,846	93	7,526	93	94
Total										
Univ. of Missour-St. Louis	2	2,619	7	2,361	7	2,586	7	2,605	7	7
	5	35,210	93	33,456	93	35,652	93	37,106	93	93
Total		37,829		35,817		38,238		39,711		
B Total	2									
	5									
W Total	2	2,974	6	2,896	7	3,163	7	3,188	7	7
	5	42,189	94	40,838	93	43,498	93	44,632	93	93

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TABLE 2
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY STATE
(Cont'd)

NORTH CAROLINA

INSTITUTION	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
North Carolina A&T Univ.	2	4,520	97	4,247	97	4,299	93	3,984	93	95
	5	149	3	142	3	320	7	301	7	5
Total		4,669		4,389		4,619		4,285		
Fayetteville State	2	1,792	96	1,833	92	1,973	88	1,693	84	90
	5	68	4	153	8	273	12	331	16	10
Total		1,860		1,986		2,246		2,024		
Univ. of North Carolina at Asheville	2	41	4	63	5	77	5	59	4	4
	5	1,114	96	1,260	95	1,354	95	1,587	96	96
Total		1,155		1,323		1,431		1,646		
Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	2	809	6	911	7	1,181	9	1,442	10	8
	5	12,170	94	12,188	93	12,592	91	12,522	90	92
Total		12,979		13,099		13,773		13,964		
Univ. of North Carolina at Charlotte	2	338	6	472	7	581	8	594	8	7
	5	5,493	94	6,246	93	6,759	92	7,172	92	93
Total		5,831		6,718		7,340		7,766		
B Total	2	6,312	97	6,080	95	6,272	90	5,677	88	93
	5	217	3	295	5	593	10	632	12	7
W Total	2	1,188	5	1,446	6	1,839	7	2,095	7	7
	5	18,777	95	19,694	94	20,705	93	21,281	93	93

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TABLE 2
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY STATE
(Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
OKLAHOMA										
Langston Univ.	2	989	98	770	99	724	85	864	67	87
	5	21	2	6	1	123	15	428	33	13
Total		1,010		776		847		1,292		
Oklahoma State Univ. (Oklahoma City)	2	144	7	126	6	110	6	137	6	6
	5	1,946	93	2,061	94	1,669	94	2,321	94	94
Total		2,090		2,187		1,779		2,458		
Oklahoma State Univ. Main Campus	2	392	2	555	3	664	4	569	3	3
	5	15,915	98	16,608	97	16,573	96	16,631	97	97
Total		16,307		17,163		17,237		17,200		
Univ. of Oklahoma Main Campus	2	607	4	522	4	639	4	685	5	4
	5	13,063	96	13,322	96	13,948	96	14,401	95	96
Total		13,670		13,844		14,587		15,086		
B Total	2									
	5									
W Total	2	1,143	5	1,203	4	1,413	5	1,391	4	5
	5	30,924	95	31,991	96	32,190	95	33,353	96	95

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TABLE 2
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY STATE
(Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
PENNSYLVANIA										
Cheyney State Univ.	2	1,897	77	2,267	97	2,042	95	1,683	99	92
	5	577	23	77	3	113	5	21	1	8
Total		2,474		2,344		2,155		1,704		
Temple Univ.	2	3,372	20	3,125	19	3,321	20	3,196	20	20
	5	13,145	80	13,544	81	13,569	80	12,505	80	80
Total		16,517		16,669		16,890		15,701		
Pennsylvania State Univ.	2	454	2	627	2	652	3	718	3	2
	5	25,118	98	25,562	98	25,954	97	26,660	97	98
Total		25,572		26,189		26,606		27,378		
B Total	2									
	5									
W Total	2	3,826	11	3,752	11	3,973	11	3,914	11	11
	5	38,263	89	39,106	89	39,523	89	39,165	89	89

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TABLE 2

PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY STATE
(Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
SOUTH CAROLINA										
South Carolina State College	2	2,894	99	2,872	99	3,084	99	3,105	99	99
	5	31	1	22	1	21	1	43	1	1
Total		2,925		2,894		3,105		3,148		
Univ. of South Carolina	2	2,613	12	3,076	12	3,617	14	3,401	14	13
	5	20,044	88	20,982	87	22,259	86	20,846	86	87
Total		22,657		24,058		25,876		24,247		
TENNESSEE										
Tennessee State Univ.	2	4,091	95	3,732	97	4,656	77	4,259	82	88
	5	207	5	128	3	1,374	23	924	18	12
Total		4,298		3,860		6,030		5,183		
Univ. of Tennessee	2	2,844	8	3,125	9	2,875	9	1,903	11	9
	5	32,785	92	31,780	91	30,160	91	14,739	89	91
Total		35,629		34,905		33,035		16,642		

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TABLE 2
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY STATE
(Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
				TEXAS						
Prairie View A&M Univ.	2	3,836	99	3,672	100	4,505	100	3,490	97	99
	5	32	1	0	0	1	0	110	3	1
Total		3,868		3,672		4,506		3,600		
Texas Southern Univ.	2	6,543	99	5,709	99	4,347	100	4,572	100	99
	5	56	1	64	1	14	0	15	0	1
Total		6,599		5,773		4,361		4,587		
Texas A&M Univ.	2	66	0	175	1	252	1	355	1	1
	5	21,116	100	23,580	99	25,710	99	27,010	99	99
Total		21,182		23,755		25,962		27,365		
Univ. of Texas	2	2,090	4	2,588	4	2,848	4	3,178	5	4
	5	55,917	96	58,366	96	61,622	96	62,469	95	96
Total		58,007		60,954		64,470		65,647		
Univ. of Houston	2	3,225	12	3,647	15	4,221	17	4,174	17	15
	5	22,716	88	21,359	85	21,342	83	20,575	83	85
Total		25,941		25,006		25,563		24,749		
B Total	2	10,379	99	9,381	99	8,852	100	8,062	98	99
	5	88	1	64	1	15	0	125	2	1
W Total	2	5,381	5	6,410	7	7,321	7	7,707	8	7
	5	99,749	95	103,305	93	108,674	93	110,054	92	93

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TABLE 2 (Cont'd)
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY STATE

INSTITUTION	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
VIRGINIA										
Virginia State College	2	4,092	97	3,512	95	3,664	96	3,377	96	96
	5	117	3	170	5	135	4	153	4	4
Total		4,209		3,682		3,799		3,530		
Norfolk State Univ.	2	6,331	97	6,132	98	5,763	97	2,685	91	96
	5	191	3	129	2	180	3	264	9	4
Total		6,522		6,261		5,943		2,949		
Univ. of Virginia	2	397	4	559	5	792	7	977	9	7
	5	9,552	96	9,810	95	9,991	93	9,781	91	93
Total		9,949		10,369		10,783		10,758		
Virginia Commonwealth Univ.	2	1,662	18	1,870	19	2,159	21	2,218	20	19
	5	7,785	82	7,787	81	8,251	79	8,843	80	81
Total		9,447		9,657		10,410		11,061		
B Total	2	10,423	97	9,644	97	9,427	97	6,062	93	96
	5	308	3	299	3	972	3	417	7	4
W Total	2	2,059	11	2,429	12	2,951	14	3,195	15	13
	5	17,337	89	17,597	88	18,242	86	18,624	85	87

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TABLE 2
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY STATE
(Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
WEST VIRGINIA										
West Virginia State College	2	745	21	414	20	769	35	586	14	22
	5	2,768	79	1,699	80	1,443	65	3,618	86	78
Total		3,513		2,113		2,212		4,204		
West Virginia Univ.	2	239	2	151	1	161	1	379	3	2
	5	13,475	98	12,122	99	13,645	99	13,867	97	98
Total		13,714		12,273		13,806		14,246		

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TABLE 3
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY REGION

NORTHERN

#	STATE NAME	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
1	Delaware (B)	2	1,183	69	1,177	74	1,173	77	1,215	77	74
		5	540	31	421	26	350	23	357	23	26
	Delaware (W)	2	439	3	439	3	403	3	388	3	3
		5	12,701	97	12,794	97	13,125	97	12,916	97	97
3	Maryland (B)	2	6,327	94	5,888	97	5,760	97	5,507	96	96
		5	2,182	6	203	3	158	3	222	4	4
4	Maryland (W)	2	2,940	9	3,361	10	3,310	10	3,221	10	10
		5	30,528	91	32,623	90	31,252	90	31,206	90	90
5	Pennsylvania (B)	2	1,897	77	2,267	97	2,042	95	1,683	99	92
		5	577	23	77	3	113	5	21	1	8
6	Pennsylvania (W)	2	3,826	11	3,725	11	3,973	11	3,914	12	11
		5	38,263	89	39,106	89	39,523	89	39,165	88	89
	Total (1+3+5)	2	9,407	80	9,332	89	8,975	90	8,405	91	87
		5	3,299	20	701	11	621	10	600	9	13
	Total (2+4+6)	2	7,205	8	7,552	8	7,686	8	7,523	8	8
		5	81,492	92	84,523	92	83,900	92	83,287	92	92

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TABLE 3
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY REGION
(Cont'd)

MID-WESTERN

#	STATE NAME	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
1	Missouri (B)	2	821	46	807	44	1,012	46	951	41	44
		5	983	54	1,044	56	1,172	54	1,377	59	56
2	Missouri (W)	2	2,974	6	2,896	7	3,163	7	3,188	7	7
		5	42,189	94	40,838	93	43,498	93	44,632	93	93
3	Oklahoma (B)	2	989	98	770	99	724	85	864	67	87
		5	21	2	6	1	123	15	428	33	13
4	Oklahoma (W)	2	1,143	5	1,203	4	1,413	5	1,391	4	5
		5	30,924	95	31,991	96	32,190	95	33,353	96	95
	Total (1+3)	2	1,810	64	1,577	60	1,736	57	1,815	50	58
		5	1,004	36	1,050	40	1,295	43	1,805	50	42
	Total (2+4)	2	4,117	5	4,099	5	4,576	6	4,579	6	5
		5	73,113	95	72,829	95	75,688	94	77,985	94	95

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TABLE 3
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY REGION
(Cont'd)

SOUTHERN REGION

#	STATE NAME	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
1	West Virginia (B)	2	745	21	414	20	769	35	586	14	22
		5	2,768	79	1,699	80	1,443	65	3,618	86	78
2	West Virginia (W)	2	239	2	151	1	161	1	379	3	2
		5	13,475	98	12,122	99	13,645	99	13,867	97	98
3	Alabama (B)	2	5,933	95	6,375	96	6,221	92	6,124	91	93
		5	300	5	225	4	509	8	577	9	7
4	Alabama (W)	2	2,699	15	3,292	17	3,684	17	3,450	17	16
		5	17,661	85	18,029	83	19,376	83	18,374	83	84
5	Georgia (B)	2	5,822	93	5,034	94	4,231	89	4,363	84	90
		5	408	7	302	6	511	11	877	16	10
6	Georgia (W)	2	3,142	11	3,508	11	3,752	12	4,122	13	12
		5	29,836	89	29,799	89	29,688	88	31,595	87	88
7	South Carolina (B)	2	2,894	99	2,872	99	3,084	99	3,105	99	99
		5	31	1	22	1	21	1	43	1	1
8	South Carolina (W)	2	2,613	12	3,076	13	3,617	14	3,401	14	13
		5	20,044	88	20,982	87	22,259	86	20,846	86	87

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TABLE 3

PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY REGION

SOUTHEASTERN REGION

#	STATE NAME	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
9	Tennessee (B)	2	4,091	95	3,732	97	4,656	77	4,259	82	88
		5	207	5	128	3	1,374	23	924	18	12
10	Tennessee (W)	2	2,844	8	3,125	9	2,875	9	1,903	11	9
		5	32,785	92	31,780	91	30,160	91	14,739	89	91
11	Kentucky (B)	2	1,284	60	1,192	71	1,012	67	823	55	63
		5	858	40	489	29	492	33	674	45	37
12	Kentucky (W)	2	484	3	497	3	601	4	564	3	3
		5	16,748	97	15,332	97	16,075	96	15,909	97	97
13	North Carolina (B)	2	6,312	97	6,080	95	6,272	90	5,677	88	92
		5	217	3	295	5	593	10	632	12	8
14	North Carolina (W)	2	1,188	5	1,446	6	1,839	7	2,095	7	6
		5	18,777	95	19,694	94	20,705	93	21,281	93	94
15	Texas (B)	2	10,379	99	9,381	99	8,852	100	8,062	98	99
		5	88	1	64	1	15	0	125	2	1
16	Texas (W)	2	5,381	5	6,410	7	7,321	7	7,707	8	7
		5	99,749	95	103,305	93	108,674	93	110,054	92	93

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TABLE 3
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY REGION
(Cont'd)

SOUTHERN REGION
(Cont'd)

#	STATE NAME	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
17	Louisiana (B)	2	11,004	98	9,919	99	9,923	99	10,558	99	99
		5	238	2	97	1	74	1	65	1	1
18	Louisiana (W)	2	2,259	10	2,522	11	3,129	12	3,329	12	11
		5	25,802	90	25,784	89	27,438	88	28,826	88	89
19	Florida (B)	2	4,375	91	4,411	93	4,499	93	3,761	94	93
		5	420	9	311	7	350	7	226	6	7
20	Florida (W)	2	2,951	6	3,556	7	3,517	7	3,348	6	6
		5	47,717	94	49,570	93	52,188	93	53,025	94	94
21	Virginia (B)	2	10,423	97	9,644	97	9,427	97	6,062	93	96
		5	308	3	299	3	972	3	417	7	4
22	Virginia (W)	2	2,059	11	2,429	12	2,951	14	3,195	15	13
		5	17,337	89	17,597	88	18,242	86	18,624	85	87
23	Mississippi (B)	2	11,381	99	9,816	98	9,554	98	10,904	98	98
		5	243	1	149	2	198	2	297	2	2
24	Mississippi (W)	2	1,359	13	1,646	15	1,942	17	1,036	11	14
		5	10,839	87	10,989	85	11,553	83	10,655	89	86

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PERCENT BLACK [illegible] TABLE [illegible] ENT BY REGION

#	STATE NAME	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
17	Louisiana (B)	2 5	11,004	98	9,919	99	9,923	99	10,558	99	99

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TABLE 3
PERCENT BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT BY REGION
(Cont'd)

SOUTHERN REGION
(Cont'd)

#	STATE NAME	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
	Total (1+3+5+7+9+11 +13+15+17+19+21+23)	2	74,643	92	68,870	94	68,500	91	64,284	88	92
		5	6,086	8	4,080	6	6,552	9	8,475	12	8
	Total (2+4+6+8+10 +12+14+16+18+20+22 +24	2	27,218	7	31,658	8	35,389	9	34,529	9	8
		5	350,770	93	354,983	92	370,003	91	357,795	91	92

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TABLE 4
PERCENT TOTAL BLACK/WHITE ENROLLMENT

#	REGION	CODE	1976	%	1978	%	1980	%	1982	%	TOTAL %
1	Southern (B)	2	74,643	92	68,870	94	68,500	91	64,284	88	92
		5	6,086	8	4,080	6	6,552	9	8,475	12	8
2	Southern (W)	2	27,218	7	31,658	8	35,389	9	34,529	9	8
		5	350,770	93	354,983	92	370,003	91	357,795	91	92
3	Mid-Western (B)	2	1,810	64	1,577	60	1,736	57	1,815	50	58
		5	1,004	36	1,050	40	1,295	43	1,805	50	42
4	Mid-Western (W)	2	4,117	5	4,099	5	4,576	6	4,579	6	5
		5	73,113	95	72,928	95	75,688	94	77,985	94	95
5	Northern (B)	2	9,407	80	9,332	89	8,975	90	8,405	91	87
		5	3,299	20	701	11	621	10	600	9	13
6	Northern (W)	2	7,205	8	7,552	8	7,686	8	7,523	8	8
		5	81,492	92	84,523	92	83,900	92	83,287	92	92
	Total (1+3+5)	2	85,860	89	79,779	93	79,211	90	74,504	87	90
		5	10,389	11	5,831	7	8,468	10	10,880	13	10
	Total (2+4+6)	2	38,540	7	43,409	8	47,651	8	46,631	8	8
		5	505,375	93	512,335	92	529,591	92	519,067	92	92

Code: B = Black Institution(s)
W = White Institution(s)

2 = Black Enrollment
5 = White Enrollment